CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeed. ing publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

An Apprentice to the PRINTING BUSINESS, wanted at this office.
July 30.

Administration Notice.

THE Subscriber having obtained *Letters of Administration* on the Estate of Abner Branson, dec'd. at September Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, 1832, hereby requests all those indebted to his Estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said Estate to present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
H. BRANSON, *Administrator.*
September 11, 1832. 97-6w.

Further Notice.

WILL be sold on Monday, the first of October next, at the late residence of the deceased, all the perishable property belonging to the Estate of said Abner Branson, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, 2 Horses, 1 Gig and Harness, 2 Wagons, 1 Sulkey and Harness, 1 Cart and Gear.—And on the same day, at the Market House, I will hire out until the first of January next, the Negroes belonging to said Estate.
H. BRANSON, *Adm'r.*
September 11. 97-3w.

Administration Notice.

THE Subscriber having obtained *Letters of Administration* on the Estate of Call McLean, deceased, at September Term, 1832, of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Cumberland; notice is hereby given, to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, le gally authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.
A N. McLEAN, *Administrator.*
September 6th, 1832. 97-4w

State of South Carolina.

SUMTER DISTRICT.—*IN EQUITY.*

William S. Boyd, *et al.* v. John Boyd, *et al.* Ex'rs of Margaret Sims, dec'd. } *Bill for a Legacy*, &c.

MARGARET SIMS. late of Clarendon County, in the said District and State, Widow, lately died, leaving her last Will and Testament, by which she bequeathed one half of her Negroes, subject to a legacy to the Children of her Sisters, Agness McDonald, Elizabeth Gray and Mary Butler, formerly Mary Cooper:—These persons are unknown to the Executors, and that Court has ordered the sale of the Negroes allotted to them. The Children of the said named Ladies are hereby notified, that on proving their relationship on or before the 20th February, 1833, the Court will order the balance of the proceeds of sale to be paid to them agreeable to their legal rights. The above Ladies formerly resided near Fayetteville, North Carolina. Their relations are requested to extend to them this notice, if their residence are known. By order of the Court.
JOHN B. MILLER,
Commissioner in Equity.
Sumterville, S. C., Sept. 5, 1832. 97-13t.

NEW BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the Subscribers have established a BOOK BINDERY. Having procured the best Materials from the North, and employed a workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms, all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, &c. ruled and made to order: and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms.
J. GALES & SON

☞ Being Publishers of the Reports of the Supreme Court, such of the Subscribers to that Work as choose to send their Numbers to him to bind will have them carefully attended to, and the Indexes and all deficient Numbers supplied.
Raleigh, August 2, 1832.

Notice.

IN Pursuance of an Order, issued by the County Court of Cumberland, September Term, 1832, I shall proceed to sell at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 22d October next, at 12 o'clock, (noon) the following **LOTS** or parcels of LAND, or so much thereof as will pay the Taxes due to the Town of Fayetteville, for 1831, with incidental charges, viz. TAX.

1 Lot Wilmington Road, improved, Cato Bryant, valued at $200	$ 1 00
1 do. Mumford street, vacant, W. F. B. Bowers, valued at $50	25
1 do. Lodge Alley, vacant, Adam Craig, valued at $50	25
1 do. Bow street, vacant, Ephr'm Hammonds, valued at $50	25
1 do. Mumford street, and one poll, Wm. M. Johnson, valued at $100	2 00
1 do. Hay street, Mrs. England's, Wm. M. Johnson, valued at $1000	5 00
1 do. Mumford street, improved, Betty Mallett valued at $300	1 50
1 do. Ramsay street, Betsy Hog, valued at $50	25
The following are unlisted and subject to double tax, viz.	
1 Lot, Hay street, with old shop, Jesse Birdsall, valued at $50	25
1 do. corner of Old and Burgess streets, Jas. H. Dickson and others, valued at $400	2 00
1 do. 2¾ acres, joining Hawley and others, Mary Hall, valued at $25	10
1 do. Rowan street, occupied by Mrs. Kelly, valued at $400	2 00
1 do Lower Fayetteville, H G. Nelson's, valued at $10	5
1 do. Lodge Alley, joining Mrs. Weeks, Polly Black's, valued at $200	1 00
1 do. Lower Fayetteville, near the bridge, D. O'Hanlon's, valued at $250	1 25
1 do. Lower Fayetteville, owner unknown, valued at $10	5
1 do. Hillsborough and Moore streets, owner unknown, valued at $100	50
1 do. Moore street, once Clark's, owner unknown, valued at $150	75
1 do. joining the above, owner unknown, valued at $50	25

G. DEMING, *Collector.*
Fayetteville, Sept. 10, 1832. 97ts.

NOTICE.

BY a late Act of Congress, all those who have served in the Continental, or State troops, Volunteers or Militia, at one or more terms, a period of two years, and not less than six months, during the War of the Revolution; and who were not previously provided for, are entitled to Pensions. To such of this description as get their claims established, and wish to employ an Attorney to draw their Pension at the Bank of the United States at Fayetteville N C., I offer my services upon reasonable terms.
DUNCAN MAC RAE.
11*th September*, 1832. eow4t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of Curtis D Grady, deceased, at the last September Term, A. D. 1832, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make immediate payment; and all those having claims against said estate are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.
JANE GRADY, *Executrix.*
Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1832. 97-6w.

Notice.

THE Copartnership existing under the name of Thomas Fuller in this place, and Jones Fuller in Wilmington, was dissolved on the 28th July, by the death of Thomas Fuller. The Subscriber as surviving Partner, will proceed to close the business of the Concern, and requests those indebted to it to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

The remainder of the Stock will be sold at Public Auction, commencing on the 3d day of October next, and continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of—it consists in part, of the following articles, viz:

SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, SALT, IRON, STEEL, CORN, BACON, OATS, COTTON BAGGING, NAILS, (cut and wrought,) COTTON CARDS, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, WINDOW GLASS, CROCKERY-WARE, SOLE and UPPER LEATHER, LOAF and LUMP SUGAR, POWDER, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, MEDICINES, &c. Terms made known on day of sale.
JONES FULLER, Surv. Part.
Fayetteville, 8th Sept 1832 97ts
The Raleigh Star, Hillsborough Recorder, and Western Carolinian will publish the above 2 weeks, and send their accounts for settlement to this Office.

SALES AT AUCTION.

By Thos. Sandford & Co.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, September 18th, a large and well selected assortment of staple and fancy

DRY GOODS,

Among which are super blue, black, brown, & olive Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinetts,
200 pieces Calicoes, assorted,
Ginghams, Vestings, brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Bed Ticking, Stockings, brown Holland, Diapers, Linens and Lawns, Silks, silk and cotton Handkerchiefs.

—*Also*—

Hats, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c. Terms liberal.
September 4. 96-3t.

Lost or Mislaid.

A NOTE OF HAND given to me by Arch'd McLauchlin of Fayetteville, for *Ninety Dollars*, dated about the 1st January, 1832. All persons are hereby forewarned from trading for said note, as I have received of Mr. McLauchlin full satisfaction for the same. JAMES EVERETT.
Fayetteville, August 28, 1832 96-3wp.

JUST RECEIVED,

800 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 Bags prime Green *COFFEE*,
And a few Hhds. Muscovado & N O. Sugar,
And will be sold low for cash or country produce,
By HENRY HORN.
Sept 4. 96-tf.

Just Received,

MAYNARD & NOYES' Superior Liquid Ink, per gallon or bottle,
Swaim's Genuine Panacea,
Carpenter's Comp Syrup Sarsaparilla,
Carpenter's Syrup Liverwort,
For sale by
R. MAYNARD & CO.
July 24. 90-tf.

To Rent,

FOR twelve months, that commodious HOUSE and LOT on Hay street, foot of Haymount, recently occupied by George McNeill, Esq. It is well calculated for a Store and Dwelling. The Lot contains about one acre. Apply to
WM. L. MILLER.
September 4. 96-tf

For Sale,

THREE likely young NEGRO MEN.—Apply at this Office.
September 4. 96tf.

For Sale,

70 Kegs **WHITE LEAD**, ground in oil, warranted pure.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
September 3. 96tf.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.
WILLKINGS & CO.

LIME.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMBOAT JNO. WALKER,
100 Casks first quality Lime, for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.

ON HAND.
80 Bags Coffee,
10 Bbls. loaf Sugar,
30 ditto N. E. Rum.
August 14th, 1832. 93-tf.

Just Received,

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
15 bags COFFEE,
60 kegs Nails and Brads,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
25 barrels Mackerel,
25 half bbls. do.
5000 lbs. choice Bacon, for sale by
CASWELL S. BRAY.
July 10. 88-tf.

To Gentlemen of Industry, ENTERPRIZE and CAPITAL.

THE Subscriber proposes to sell his Settlement on the Little Ocmulgee River, 8 miles above the confluence of the Oconee and Big Ocmulgee, and 1¼ miles from a high and beautiful Bluff on the latter. This extraordinary settlement, including about

17,000 Acres of Land,

and a grand set of **MILLS**, just completed and gone into operation, has almost every thing, in fact or in prospect, attainable in the South. Of Health—the buoyant air, agitated by mild and incessant breezes over an area of 10,000 square miles of dry Pine land and grass, and the Water, free of Lime-stone or any putrescencies, is pure, and the climate balmy without the oppressive or chilling damps of the sea board, and refrigerant and lively without the bleak and piercing blasts of the mountains. Of Wealth—having water-power and machinery, which, with suitable attention, will cut 10,000 feet of plank per day, for about 150 days in the year, and grinding 10 or 12 bushels of grain per hour. And about 300 acres of Bay Swamp, never subject to inundation; though some of it is irrigable, capable of yielding from 60 to 100 bushels rough Rice per acre

Sugar Cane ripens here on land manured, from 12 to 1800 lbs. per acre, and there is a handsome site on which to manufacture Sugar by water-power.

Boat building can be prosecuted to the greatest advantage, as the two gang saws cut lumber 54 feet long, and the building carried on out of the swamp, and the boats got into the big Ocmulgee by water from the mills. So profitable is this business, that eleven boats are now being built in this county, the timber for which is sawn by hand.

The River being open to the seaboard, 90 miles distant, and to the back country to Macon, about 90 miles more, renders this place accessible and very convenient, especially in rafting the plank from the mills, a five days trip to Darien. The trade to and from Macon passes within hearing of the bugle horn of the boats

On a beautiful plain, about 50 feet above the level of the little river, is the site of the Dwelling Houses, commanding at a distance of about 300 yards, a view of the sheet of water 160 feet wide, falling 12 feet over the dam; the mills in handsome operation, 4 single saws and 2 gangs, each exhibiting its velocity and power, and filling the valley with its racket; the mill house with its 140 cypress posts, and more than 400 braces, and its many sills and girders and plates, all covered by 4 roofs, as it stands on its rock foundation, seems to challenge the strength of the waters, to the honor of its architect (Mr. B. F. Watts) and satisfaction of its owner.

About 25 acres of rich bottom land irrigated by a number of springs (one of which is near the dwelling house) breaking out at the base of the elevated plain, lie between the house and the mill on the east, and a level of 12 or 1500 acres of arable land stretch off towards the south-west. The rest of the land, covered with choice Pine, lies on the little river and its prongs, most convenient to be got to the mill

The range for stock is very fine, excepting the winter months. We frequently have Venison, and generally an abundance of Fish of every description

Such a settlement perhaps has never been offered for sale in this country, and would not now, but from a wish to retire altogether from worldly business. Letters directed to Flournoy's Mills P. O. Georgia, will be attended to by the proprietor.
Terms—Cash, or good Bank Stock
ROBERT FLOURNOY.

P. S.—As the season for sawing shall favor us, contracts to deliver every sort of pine lumber at the Mills, or at Darien, or Brunswick Rail Road Creek, will be attended to—from the very choicest Georgia boards to the roughest scantling, under 54 feet length, and 30 inches breadth, for the Northern, the West Indian, the Seaboard, or the European Market. R. F.
July 12. 90-3m

Specific for Ague and Fever.

THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,

AN infallible remedy for Ague and Fever, and all diseases of the stomach, arising from bile. Experience, the surest and most convincing teacher, has most satisfactorily proved the efficacy of this medicine, as a remedy for the above named diseases.

It has frequently been tried, in long standing cases of Ague and Fever, and has been attended with success. If resorted to on the first attack of the Ague, one dose is sufficient.

Patients who use this medicine, will not find themselves, while using it, under the necessity of changing their ordinary diet, or suspending their attention to business.

When the stomach is surcharged with bile, one dose of the **MEDICAMENTUM** gives relief, as it cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours and prevents all predisposition to head-ache, indigestion and fevers, it will be found to be one of the most useful and convenient Spring and Fall purgatives that can be resorted to.

For sale by
THOMAS COCHRAN,
Corner of Planter's Hotel.

To the Public.

THE Subscribers do most cheerfully recommend *THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM*, for Agues and Fevers, having suffered much from that distressing complaint and found no permanent relief until they made use of that Medicine. It is perfectly safe and gives immediate relief when taken according to directions.

ARCH'D SMITH,
NEILL McNAIR,
CASWELL S BRAY.
July 9th, 1832. 88tf.

VALUABLE PLANTATION

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, the Plantation whereon he now resides, situate 35 miles from the town of Fayetteville and 6 miles from Sampson Court House, containing 1000 acres of LAND, of which about 300 acres are cleared and under good fence. There are on the premises, a comfortable Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke House, Barn, Granery, Stables and a Grist Mill, all in complete repair. The Land is well adapted to the culture of Corn and Cotton, and a very considerable portion of the good land is still in a forest state. There is no situation in the county more healthy.
Terms made known on application to
JOHN H. HILL.
Sampson County, July 24, 1832. 91-8w.

TANNER'S STEREOGRAPH CHECKS,
And Bills of Exchange, for sale at this Office.

To Tin Plate Workers.

WANTED, a first rate WORKMAN; to such a one constant employment and liberal wages may be had by applying by mail, post paid, to
JAMES MARTINE.
Fayetteville, May 15, 1832. [80-tf.]

PRESS for Sale.

A Second hand SADDLE PRESS, with all the necessary apparatus if application is made soon.
G. W. McDONALD.
August 29th, 1832. 96-3w.

—ALSO—
A first rate SHARK SKIN, entire.

TIN.

IN Store, 20 Boxes Tin Plates,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
June 26.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Notary Public for Cumberland County, at the last County Court, under Commission from his Excellency, the Governor of the State, and most respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage.

He will be in constant attendance at his office, Person Street.
MARSHALL R. WILLKINGS.
Fayetteville, August 28, 1832. 95-4w

IMPORTANT

TO DEALERS IN MEDICINES, PAINTS, AND DYE STUFFS.

H. W. Bamman,

WHOLESALE Druggist, No. 117, Maiden Lane, offers for sale at the *lowest* prices, an extensive assortment of articles in his line, and hopes to give satisfaction to those who think it for their interest to buy of him. Those wishing to purchase will please give him a call and ascertain his prices, before leaving their orders elsewhere.
New York, June 26, 1832.

N. B.—PRICE CURRENTS sent by mail. All orders thankfully received, carefully put up, and forwarded with despatch. 90-13w

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the PLANTATION on which he now resides, situated on Pedee River, in the upper end of Richmond County, containing 900 Acres *Land*, a part of which is first rate river land, the remaining part fertile and well elevated, (good water.) There are on the premises a new and comfortable dwelling house, kitchen and other necessary out houses, together with two valuable Shad Fisheries, all in complete repair. Those who wish to purchase will please apply early, as I am determined to sell in time sufficient to remove to the west in the course of the ensuing fall.
J. DUMAS.
Richmond County, August 8th, 1832. 93 6w

University of Maryland.

THE Medical Lectures in this Institution will commence on the last Monday of October, and continue until the first of March ensuing.

Nathaniel Potter, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Samuel Baker, M. D., Materia Medica.
Richard Wilmot Hall, M. D. Obstetrics and Diseases of Females and Children.
Maxwell McDowell, M. D., Institutes of Medicine.
Nathan R. Smith, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.
Julius T Ducatel, M. D., Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
E. Geddings, M. D., Anatomy.
E. GEDDINGS, M. D., Dean.
July 16. 90 tIN.

Wilmington, Aug. 11, 1832.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to all those that have given him freight between Wilmington and Fayetteville of their own free will and accord. The Fall Goods are now coming on—the Steamer *John Walker* has started this day and will continue to run while the water holds up.

Every exertion will be used to take the freight up, as it is a known fact the injury to goods lying in boats on the river, is not only a great risk to the owner of the Goods but a serious loss on account of the delay, and my opinion is, that the goods are more safe lying in the ware house than tied up in a boat lying on the river that cannot stem a freshet.

I offer you a new Boat, with a skilful Captain, that does not draw but 36 inches with a common load in, and with her hold full and a deck load on, does not exceed four feet. I hold myself responsible for the good condition of my boats as well as the good conduct of her officers, every thing connected shall be properly attended to, dangers of the river excepted.

No distinction will be made about freight, light or heavy—it will be taken as it comes, without any Jockeying; for hereafter to obtain freight.

I hereby feel it a duty to state to shippers of Cotton, I care not who it comes to, who it came from, or in whose boat it came down, it is notorious that it lays on the wharves in Wilmington taking in the rain to the injury of the grower, the owner and the market that the article goes from.

I am preparing to put up suitable sheds for the protection of this valuable article from the weather: the advantage to be derived from this plan the Country Merchant is as well aware of as I can inform him. The Agent for the Steam Boat Mr. D. G. MacRae will receive and ship at the same rates as other consignees are in the habit of doing, it matters not whether it comes in my Boats or others, the business will be promptly and effectually attended to. Opposition is the life of trade and I like a fair one, I cannot afford to work for nothing, neither can my agents. Another important question—but I am the principal in this; about the payment of freight—some of my acquaintances have been very slack in stays—they will take due notice, I am to be paid for freight on its being called for, as soon as the bills can be made out after delivery. Rates of freight the same as published in April last. For the faithful performance of what I promise I refer all that want information to

GEN. E. B. DUDLEY, P. K. DICKINSON,
J. K. McILHENNY, A. & J. MacRAE.
DOYLE O'HANLON.
August 27. 96-2m

Wheeling, (Va.) Sept. 1.

Emigration.—The current of emigration through this place has never, within our knowledge, equalled that of the present season.—Within the last three or four months, not a week has elapsed without the arrival of many wagons from the east, loaded with emigrants, and their effects. They are principally from Germany. One landlord of whom we inquired, informed us that not less than 2,000 had already put up at his house. Many of the Germans cross the river at this place, but by far the greater part descend it, for Cincinnati, Indiana, and Illinois.—*Gazette.*

From the Carolina Watchman.

We have just received the "Times," an excellent paper, by J. M. Shelman, of Frederick Town, Md., whom we met with at the Foundary of Mr. Spalding, at Baltimore. Both being lawyers, and both being about to begin the Editorial career, and having called as customers on Mr. Spalding, we *naturally* became somewhat *thick* with each other. The following conversation between us, part jest and part earnest, made an impression on us of the Watchman, which we cannot readily forget.

Times. Well Jones, suppose you ride out home with me this morning.

Watchman. How far is it?

T. Only sixty miles.

W Sixty miles! well you banter at a fair distance I confess.

T Indeed I am in good earnest, we can start in the next train of carr and get to Frederick Town in time for dinner, and if time presses, you can return again this evening, but I would prefer your staying with me all night and coming back to-morrow morning!

W To be sure this steam is almost the reality of Fortunatus' Wishing Cap. Well, I'll go home and have a Rail Road too. I'll start of a morning, and stay all night in Fayetteville—next day I'll return.

What is familiar business talk in other places, seems to us almost like the wandering of a dreamer. How long shall we stand gazing like ideots at the wonderful march of improvement?

FROM THE LONDON COURT JOURNAL OF JULY 28.

The Heidenmaur; or, the Benedictines.—We had fully intended to offer this week a detailed notice of Mr. Cooper's new Romance;—but three volumes by the author of "The Pilot," are not to be glanced through hastily, cast aside indifferently, or described by a few general phrases of critical commendation. We shall therefore defer our detailed notice of The Heidenmaur (the Heathen's wall) till next week—merely assuring our readers of what they will perhaps by that time have ascertained for themselves—that these volumes, besides presenting Mr. Cooper to us in connection with an entirely new class of scenery, costume, manners, and even emotions and sentiments,—evince in every chapter those qualities of mind and style, which have heretofore secured for him his high and well-merited reputation. We shall only add at present, that the scenes are laid among the most romantic of modern countries, Germany, and the character of the Tale and its incidents, are of a corresponding nature.

The White Sulphur Springs of Virginia.—The Richmond Compiler publishes the following extract from the letter of a tourist now at this watering-place:—

"The climate here, I think, by far the best for summer, that I know or believe to exist; it would not answer for persons with delicate chests, being perhaps too cool. The thermometer has not yet passed to summer heat, 76 degrees. The country is most beautiful, and I have no doubt, that in the course of time, it will be considered the most delicious spot on earth. I have visited all the great watering places of Europe, and I can safely assert, that there exists no warm bath on earth, at all comparable to it. A Roman Emperor would have spent millions in adorning it—for, millions have been spent on similar places, which could bear no comparison with it. Conceive a collection of warm water, temperature 96 deg., forty feet diameter, and five deep, from which rushes a stream or volume of water, with an impetus sufficient to turn the most ponderous machinery of any manufacturing establishment. The water impregnated with magnesia, and slightly with sulphur, affords those who use it as a bath the most delightful sensations. It most nearly resembles Aix-la-Chapelle, which in every respect, in temperature and volume of water, is far inferior to it.

Iron Steam Boat.—A steam vessel has just been completed for the East India Company, built of wrought iron, by Maudsley & Co. It is intended for towing on the Ganges. The whole is of iron except the deck, which is of plank; she is flat-bottomed; the iron half an inch thick, in large plates, is rivetted together by curiously contrived rivets on an improved method. Her length is 125 feet, and she is about 24 in breadth, and 11 between decks. The number of rivets used in bhilding this vessel is upwards of thirty thousand, and it is expected she will not draw more than one foot eleven inches of water. The steam-boats at present on the Ganges are found not to answer, on account of some worm which eats into the wood, and in a few years destroys them.—She has been seven months building, and latterly 300 men have been employed on her; and, when her steam-engine is on board, with all the apparatus and the fittings-up, it is computed that she will have cost £20,000. Her steam-engine is sixty-horse power.—She is the first steam boat that ever floated on the Thames.—*London paper.*

Steam Carriages on Common Roads.—On Friday, Mr. Walter Hancock, of Stratford, made the first public experiment with his steam carriage. Several scientific gentlemen attended from London, and 16 took their seats in the two bodies. The carriage, guided by Mr. Hancock in front, was put in motion by his turning a lever connected with the steam-cock of the boiler, and proceeded through Stratford, up the hill, to the Green Man, on the Forest, at a steady pace of eight miles an hour. He then turned short, and returned to the Factory within forty minutes, after running about seven miles in the pleasantest manner, and with a perfect sense of security to every one in the carriage. In fact, the experiment was most successful, and we may henceforward look to the rapid introduction of a safe and greatly improved mode of travelling, leading to a very important revolution in the domestic economy of nations. The carriage in question, has two bodies for 16 passengers, and two seats for outside ones. This double body occupies a length of ten feet, and the engine-house and apparatus about eight feet in the rear. The quantity of fuel consumed during this trip, was about 2½ bushels of coke, the fire being fed behind. The stock of water converted into steam was about three barrels, or 100 gallons. The height of the vehicle is 9 feet, and it stands 3 feet 8 inches from the ground. The boiler is of the description called tabular, and in this engine it consists of twelve chambers, each distinct, and formed of the best charcoal iron, so that no explosion is probable, and if any took place, it could only be of one of the chambers, and inconsequential. This carriage is built for the Greenwich road, and it will perform that journey in half an hour. The facility of stopping is perfect, and its traverses on a crowded road are effected with a far greater surety than in any carriages drawn even by the best trained horses.—It turns in the shortest compass, and in fact, possesses all the best qualities of a modern-built carriage. Other carriages, with omnibus bodies, to carry 14 passengers, are now building, of somewhat ligther construction, which are intended to travel about 12 miles an hour. As the engine is placed in the rear of the carriage, and the boiler and fire at the extremity, no inconvenience is experienced by the passengers from noise, heat or smoke, and the sensation is precisely that of travelling in any other carriage.—*L*

WARRENTON, (Va.) Sept 8.

Distressing Occurrence.—On Friday evening August 31st, we had a most awful visitation. While the Chief Justice (Marshall) was sitting in the house of his son James, a shock of lightning prostrated before him his sons James and Edward; his grandson John, the son of Thomas Marshall; and two other grand children, John and Mary Harvie—the fluid pervaded the whole house. Messrs. George Alexander, Henry Marshall, and John H. Thomas, were also shocked, though not prostrated. For twenty minutes all of the first five were considered as dead. The application of ice water was immediate, and proved to be efficacious in the restoration of all. The Chief Justice, Major Ambler, and Thomas G. Marshall, were in the room with the sons, but were not injured, although so much shocked as not to see the lightning or hear the thunder. The sufferers are all recovering.

FROM THE CINCINNATI CHRONICLE.

Novel Combat with a Bird.—By a friend residing in Tennessee, we have been politely favored with the following account of a fierce and extraordinary contest between a man and a bird, which occurred on the banks of the Hatchee, not far distant from Bolivar. The gentleman to whom we are indebted for this narrative, is one of unimpeachable veracity. It is, perhaps, considering the character of the combatants, as unique and bloody a battle as can be found on record:

"About three months since, a farmer living four or five miles up the Hatchee, was searching on the bottom land of that river, for starved cattle, when he observed something of unusual appearance pass through the thicket, which he pursued, and soon discovered to be a large bird. The bird attempted to rise, but its wings becoming impeded by the bushes or cane, it had no chance to get off that way, and finding itself gained upon by its pursuer, it turned upon him. Somewhat surprised by this unexpected attack; he started to run from it—tript and fell; the bird dashed at him, with wings, beak, and claws—and the man found it necessary to turn immediately on his face; but finding himself sorely annoyed by his antagonist, and his knife-blade coming out of the haft, (a shoe-knife,) he scrambled up and ran; the bird pursued but a short distance, stopping at his hat (which had fallen off in the flight,) on which he commenced a furious attack; after which he returned towards the water. A man of more than six feet high, and weighing about 180 lbs, to be beaten by a bird! This would not do to tell. The blade of the knife was searched for, found, and fitted to the handle, and two sticks cut, one with a fork, to yoke the enemy's neck in his advance—the other to strike him with. The bird was soon found, and nothing loth, returned to the combat. The onset of the feathered biped was so severe and sudden, that the forked stick missed his neck, and only a sudden movement of the head, probably saved an eye of the man from the bill of the bird. The struggle now became most violent, for the man had seized the bird by the neck, while the bird dealt him such blows with his wings, and so tore him with his claws, that a very coarse shirt was literally torn off his back. At last the bird was strangled, and lay *apparently* lifeless at the feet of the conqueror. While, however, he was taking breath and rest after his toil, his feathered enemy fell unexpectedly again upon him—having now revived; another struggle ensued—the *coup de col* was resorted to a second time with success; and the bird being again strangled, his adversary *gnawed his windpipe* in two, having lost his knife, and being completely tired of his contest.

"This is an interesting fact to ornithologists, and the curious generally. The bird was purely white, except at the bend of the wings—head bald—a bunch of feathers over the rump—bill 9 or 10 inches long; eight feet high—wings 9 feet from tip to tip—legs and feet resembling a turkey's, but stout—large knees and thighs—its cry very harsh, resembling, as my informant says, that of a jack ass! he declares "its *braying* was right frightful." I have conversed with several persons who saw the bird after it was dead, one of whom has brought me several feathers, (which are white and beautiful,) and promises me a wing, both of which have been preserved; but the body, unfortunately, was left for the hogs to destroy. The body and face of the man were examined two months after the *battle*, by a respectable physician of this place, and he asserts that the wounds strongly corroborate the story. I have no doubt of the facts.—The bird was undoubtedly the Whooping Crane.

Bolivar, Ten. July 8, 1832.

Upon turning to the article Crane (Grus) in the Encyclopedia Americana, we find the following notice of the Whooping Crane (Grus Americana):—

"The G. Americana derive their trivial appellation from their loud, piercing cry, which may be heard at the distance of two miles. If wounded, they attack the sportsman or his dog with great spirit, and are said to have occasionally driven their long, pointed bill through the hand of a man. Wilson states that during winter, they are frequently seen in the low grounds and rice plantations of the Southern States, seeking for grain and insects. He met with them, on the 10th of February, near Waccamaw river, in South Carolina, and saw another flock near Louisville, Ky., about the 20th of March. They are very shy and vigilant, and consequently shot with difficulty. They sometimes rise spirally in the air to a vast height, their mingled screams resemble a full pack of hounds, even when they are almost out of sight. They are distinguished from other cranes by the comparative baldness of their heads, and by the broad flag plumage projecting over the tail. Their general color is pure white."

Murder.—Two persons were playing cards in a barn, in Middletown, Dauphin county, on Saturday, when they quarrelled and fought concerning the stake, 12½ cts., and one killed the other. The offender has been secured and lodged in the Harrisburg jail. An inquest was held over the body of the deceased, whose name was Joseph Sandford, and a verdict of murder returned against the survivor.

Falls of Niagara.—A gentleman who has just returned from the Falls of Niagara, describes to us the total absence of all visiters and strangers at that hitherto crowded scene of periodical migration.—His party, consisting of three, occupied the saloon where we were accustomed at this season of the year to meet three hundred of all nations and languages; and, although no disease has as yet reached that salubrious section of the province, our opposite neighbors seem to regard that and every other portion of the Canadas, as the "cage of every unclean bird," and shy all intercourse with us in the spirit of the most alarming apprehension.—*Kingston, (U. C.) Chronicle.*

An acre of ground in the vicinity of Newburyport, Mass. produced last year 646½ bushels of onions, from three pounds of seed.

Two bales of new cotton from Jefferson County, was sold in Augusta on the 10th inst. at 10 cts. The quality said to be strictly prime.

AN INDIAN BATTLE.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS, August 28.

The War.—The arrival of the William Wallace at this port, from Galena, confirms the report, to which we alluded last week, of an engagement between a party of Sioux Indians and the hostile band of Sacs and Foxes. The victory over the latter was a most decisive one: two hundred of them being killed, and forty taken prisoners. Only about 70 warriors escaped. Among the prisoners, is Na-o-pope, the second in command in all the enterprises against the whites, and the celebrated Prophet. Black Hawk, it is said by the prisoners, was wounded, by a shot from the steam boat Warrior, in the action at the crossing of the Mississippi, and died three days afterwards.

Many conflicting accounts are given of the engagement. It appears that the Sioux were not alone concerned in the combat: but that they were assisted by parties of Menominees and Winnebagoes. The latter tribe, it is said, counselled the hostile Indians to hold out to the last; and then perfidiously turned against them, and aided in the massacre.

Blood enough has been shed, on both sides, in this remorseless war; and it is hoped that the small remnant of these infatuated savages may be saved from their victorious enemies. The clemency of the government, after this terrible chastisement, should be called into exercise. Much as we have suffered from their depredations, we should not forget to temper justice with mercy.—*Republican.*

From the Newbern Spectator.

MANUAL LABOUR SCHOOL.

We are truly gratified to learn from the Raleigh Register that the Baptist State Convention has nobly stepped forward to set us the example of combining the excellent system of Manual Labour with the usual routine of our Literary Institutions. An Executive Committee, appointed by the Convention, has purchased a farm and suitable buildings, in Wake Forest, sixteen miles from Raleigh; and such have been the energy and liberality of this praise-worthy Society, that the establishment will commence its operations as soon as suitable instructors can be procured. In the selection of those persons, we earnestly hope that the founders of the Institution will exert their usual discrimination, for on their choice will depend, in a great degree, the success of the experiment. Indeed we have no fears from any other source. The plan has been successfully acted on, both in this country and in Europe, and common sense so fully sanctions the necessity of combining healthful exercise with the sedentary pursuits of learning, that we are surprised that they have been so long kept apart.

The most celebrated school of this kind is that of the philanthropic Fellenberg, in Switzerland. Being deeply impressed with the benefits which might be conferred on society, and especially on the poor, by a system of instruction with which the useful arts and healthful labour should be so combined as to bestow upon the minds of the students a habitual and permanent relish for useful pursuits, this gentleman devoted himself assiduously to the experiment, and the amplest success has crowned his efforts. Connected with this establishment are various workshops, in which are made useful implements and machinery, not only for the supply of their own wants, but also for sale. Here the wealthier pupils take exercise and amusement; and the poorer, while they enjoy like advantages, are taught the mechanic arts by which they afterwards obtain a livelihood. All their pursuits are aided by the best authors, and directed by eminent instructors; and many improvements and discoveries have resulted from their inquiries and experiments. Attached to the institution is a farm of 229 acres, which is cultivated principally by the students. The profits of this defray the expenses incurred by those who receive gratuitous instruction, and the agricultural knowledge which is here attained cannot but prove nationally advantageous. The Academical department is of the highest order. Men eminent for learning and virtue are engaged as professors, and instruction is given from the lowest rudiments to the highest branches of a liberal education, at a very moderate price. The literary studies of the poor are restricted to reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, civil and sacred; to mineralogy, botany and other branches of natural history. The same fatherly care is extended to the seminary of the poor and the academy of the rich, and all are taught to consider the duties which they owe to God and to one another as the great end of their existence.

We know not how far the founders of our infant institution may be inclined to take Fellenberg for their model, but a more rational system, or one better calculated to promote industry, morality and happiness, cannot well be imagined. As our fellow citizens are deeply interested, we will not doubt their readiness to promote this laudable attempt. In no portion of the Union are systematic instruction, energy and industry, less valued than in North Carolina, and that all these would follow the introduction of this mode of education, there exists not a doubt.

We are sorry to hear of the death of Commodore Charles B. Thompson, at the Hot Springs, in Virginia. He had been in ill health for a long time, having brought his disease with him, several months ago, from the Pacific, where he was in command of the U. S. squadron for two or three years.—*Nat. Int.*

Emigrants.—Up to the first of August, a fraction over 33,000 emigrants arrived at this port from Europe this season—by this time, the number is increased to above 40,000!!! Rather more than this number have reached this season, Quebec and Montreal, many of whom find their way into the United States. If we add to the above the emigrants that have arrived at Baltimore and Philadelphia, and those which will yet arrive before the winter season, it will be found that not much less than 200,000 persons have been added to our population the present season.

N. Y. Gazette.

The British Privy Council have confirmed the decree of the Governor General of India, against Suttees—the immolation of widows by burning.

NASHVILLE, AUGUST 22.

The President's Visit.—The reception of the President of the United States on his visit to Nashville yesterday, was all that his most ardent friends could have desired. It was unostentatious, but cordial and spirited. An immense concourse of gentlemen met him at the seat of Col. Love, about two miles from town, whence, after partaking of the liberal courtesy and hospitality of the proprietor, he proceeded, under the escort arranged according to the judicious and appropriate directions of the marshals, in regular cavalcade, towards town. As the procession approached, they were saluted with the discharge of cannon, and on entering the town, advanced up Cherry street, through Spring and Spruce streets, and across the South Field, to Vauxhall Garden, where a great number of ladies and gentlemen had previously assembled. Here the President and his suite, consisting of his adopted son, his Private Secretary George Breathitt, Esq. Major Eaton, late Secretary of War, Governor Carroll, President Lindsley and others, alighted, and, in the spacious apartments of Mr. Decker, a free, hearty and familiar interchange of civilities and mutual congratulations took place. As the President had expressly declined the tendered civility of a public dinner, a collation only was provided, and the most unceremonious, republican, and social enjoyment of the refreshment ensued. All however was perfectly decorous, respectful and orderly. Every one appeared to feel entire satisfaction and to be disposed to contribute to the satisfaction of others. We were pleased to see that this mark of attention and respect to the Chief Magistrate of the nation, as well as a distinguished citizen of Tennessee, and, in regard to many, an old neighbor and intimate acquaintance, was not confined to the limits of any party. Many were present, who are known to be undisguised and unequivocal supporters of Mr. Clay; and, notwithstanding the recent veto, some of the most zealous and enthusiastic friends of the Bank of the United States, were prominent on the occasion.

At about 3 o'clock the President left the Garden, and was escorted to the Nashville Inn, and the festivities of the day were closed, at sundown, by a salute of cannon.—This morning, at an early hour, the President returned, without parade, to the Hermitage.

Banner.

Effects of the Veto.—We are informed by a gentleman, a resident of Pittsburg, that since the Veto Message has been received, between *seven and eight hundred* hands have been discharged from the different manufactories and workshops of that city and vicinity: and that the manufacturers are waiting the result of the Presidential election, knowing that on that depends the successful prosecution or abandonment of their business.—*Beaver Argus.*

The Missionaries.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions appealed to the President of the United States, in behalf of the imprisoned Missionaries, praying that he would execute the judgment of the Supreme Court, and rescue them from the Penitentiary. The following is General Jackson's reply:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Memorial, stating that certain Missionaries in the State of Georgia have been imprisoned, for alleged offences against that State, and requesting my interference in furthering their release.

In reply, I have to inform you, that the power vested in me has been placed in my hands for the purpose of seeing the laws of the United States justly and impartially administered, and not for the purpose of abusing them, as I most assuredly should do, were I to interpose my authority in the case brought before me in your memorial. The State of Georgia is governed by its own laws, and if any injustice has been or is committed, there are competent tribunals at which redress can be obtained, without an appeal to me. I do not wish to comment upon the causes of the imprisonment of the Missionaries alluded to in your Memorial; but I cannot refrain from observing, that here, as in most other countries, they are, by their injudicious zeal, (to give it no harsher name,) too apt *to make themselves obnoxious* to those among whom they are located.

ANDREW JACKSON.

What stronger proof can there be of the deep and utter detestation, in which nullification is held throughout North Carolina, than that, not a single paper in the State—not a candidate for any public office—dare come out and avow the doctrine?—*Newbern Spec.*

Governor Lumpkin, of Georgia, has issued his proclamation recommending Thursday, the 20th inst. to be set apart as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

The Frederic Herald remarks that "the Baltimore and Wheeling transportation company have their horses and wagons ready, and will commence the transportation of merchandize to Wheeling, via the railroad, in a few days. It is calculated that a vast quantity of the Lading which now finds its way to the west, through the New York Canals, will be forwarded by the new line of wagons."

The following gentlemen have been elected Representatives to Congress from Illinois:—Gen. Duncan, the present Representative, for the northern district, Mr. Casey, the present Lieut. Governor, for the eastern, and Mr. Slade for the southern district.

The London Morning Chronicle, of the 26th July, holds this language:

"We really do not see how the French Government will be able longer to resist the wish of the nation, to make head without delay against the continental despots. From all appearances we should be inclined to say, that the war of opinion announced by Mr. Canning is about to break out. May those who have provoked this war suffer what is due for the affront offered by them to justice and liberty!"

A Natural Mistake.—A black servant being examined in the Church Catechism by the Minister of the Parish, was asked, "What are you made of?" Cato answered, "Of mud, Massa." On being told he should say—"of dust," he replied, "No Massa, it no do—no stick togeder."

FROM THE BALTIMORE STAR.

Reasons why Judge Barbour should be supported for the Vice Presidency.

1. Because he is a frank and independent politician, an able and consistent statesman. He thinks for himself, and, having no selfish reasons for concealment, is not afraid to express his thoughts. He freely avows the opinions he holds, and uniformly sticks to the opinions he avows. No well informed man is ignorant of the articles of his political creed. Having been ably, clearly and decidedly expressed, on all proper occasions, and forcibly illustrated in the whole course of his public career, there is no doubt or mystery hanging over them.

2. Because he is a staunch and undeviating republican—was so when the term had a distinctive meaning, and is so now, according to the acceptation in which it was then universally received.

3. Because he is in favor of a strict construction and rigid adherence to the Constitution—the exercise of express, not implied powers—a firm maintenance of democratic principles—of individual and municipal rights—of the sovereignty of the States and the sovereignty of the people—as the only preservatives of liberty and union.

4. He is opposed to the protective system, as unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive—building up one branch of industry, by the *partial* distribution of government favor, at the expense of others—taking the hard earnings of industry from the pockets of the farmers, who are the main pillars of the republic, and transferring it to the coffers of the wealthy and avaricious manufacturers, without any equivalent to the former class of citizens, saving the very consoling reflection, that while they are swept, by the irresistible violence of the flood, down the stream of adversity, the precious fondlings of government, under the auspices of the high steam pressure, are triumphantly stemming the current, and rapidly forcing their way to opulence and power.

5. He believes the Constitution gives no warrant to the general government to carry on a system of internal improvements in the several States; and is therefore against the exercise of such a power—a measure, which is not only unconstitutional, but corrupting to the councils of the nation, partial in its application, and affording a pretext for a continuation of *high taxes*, in the shape of a *Tariff;* thereby rendering it doubly odious and ruinous to the country.

6. Because he has been long in the public service, and has proved himself capable and worthy of the highest trust, by the ability, fidelity and zeal, the honor to himself and benefit to his country, with which he has discharged the important duties of the various offices he has filled.

7. Because he is a warm friend of Gen. Jackson, and a sincere and efficient supporter of his administration.

8. Because the Tariff and Anti-Tariff parties are so nearly balanced in the Senate, that it is probable, when the question again comes before that body, the scale will be turned by the casting vote of the Vice President: Hence the importance, to the South, at least, of having that office filled by an individual *known* to be *decidedly* opposed to the protective system. Such a man is P. P. Barbour. He believes it to be both *unconstitutional* and *inexpedient;* and being untrammelled by *instructions*, acting upon the dictates of his own honest judgment, he would, *without doubt*, nobly sustain the constitution and the righteous cause of the suffering Southern States. This cannot be said of any of the other candidates. On the contrary, all of them are known to be the advocates of the Tariff. Mr. Van Buren, who is less favorable to it than any of them, actually voted for the abominable Tariff of 1828!! This his warmest friends cannot deny. But they attempt to plaster it over, by offering, as an excuse for his having done so, that he was *instructed* Now, if his vote was in reality influenced by this means, what right have we to believe that he will not always feel himself *bound* by these *instructions?* As we have heretofore said, should he be elected, "the South," he may and will say, "is in the minority; I am bound to *obey* my constituents, the majority; and if the South suffers, it is their misfortune, and not my fault." What hope of relief can those have, who contribute to the elevation of such men to office? While they condemn the usurpation, do they not kiss the usurper? While they cry out against their burdens, do they not bind a wreath upon the BROW OF HIM WHO BUCKLES THEM ON THEIR BACKS.

These are some of the reasons why we advocate the cause of Judge Barbour, and, we think, why the whole South should support him. Let the people examine and weigh them carefully; take them to the touch-stone, and if they be not pure, cast them out as dross. But if, after the severest scrutiny, they shall be pronounced sound and orthodox, let them adhere to the principles they set forth, and show their "faith by their works."

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

WHO IS HAPPY?

Translated from the German of Sturz.

The rich and carefully educated Earl of W———, who had abstracted the essence of almost every science on attaining his twenty-first year, took possession of his paternal estates, with a determination to enjoy life with Epicurean wisdom. He set out on his travels; was caressed at foreign courts by princes, by handsome women, by men of wit and men of letters. His person was elegant, his manners highly polished and so unassuming and modest that his merit seldom created envy or jealousy. When twenty-five he returned to his native country, took his seat in the House of Lords, with a firm determination never to be influenced by any party, but to vote only as his conscience should dictate, or the true interest of his country require. He made few friends, his patriotism was intentionally misrepresented, his most virtuous acts converted into crimes. At first he felt disappointed, the disappointment gradually degenerated into bitterness of heart, and that again into misanthropy. Thus he seldom took his seat in the House, but eagerly pursued all the gaieties and amusements of the great metropolis. Here, too, he soon became satiated; and when during the hours of solitude he analyzed the substance of every pleasure, he wondered how he could have been so long the dupe of trifles, and the world appeared to him like an optical theatre, when of a sudden the lights are extinguished and the rays of the sun illuminate the paper charm. It is high time, exclaimed he on a gloomy day of autumn, that the over-satiated spirit should rise from a long feast: he repeated the sentence of Lucretius:

Cur non sit plenus vitæ, conviva recedis?

But, said he to himself, the world shall not say of me that my escape resembles that of a maniac from his cell; my conduct shall prove that I have reflected maturely: I will arrange all my affairs, not forgetting the most trifling. With this determination he left the metropolis for one of his distant seats, which he had visited but once, and then only for a few days; lest, as he thought, the recollection of early pleasures should revive in him a love of life. Shortly after his arrival, and while settling accounts with his steward, the latter accidentally mentioned the name of happy Williams. Happy! repeated the Earl; happy! is there such a human being in existence? Some merry andrew, I suppose; some mountebank, who amuses the boors at the country ale-house. Pardon, my Lord, replied the steward; Williams is one of your tenants, and I wish you had not a worse one on your rent roll, or our parish a worse inhabitant. His rent is paid punctually on the day; and, though the farm is small, it is under the highest state of cultivation, and his cottage the pattern of neatness.—Such is the general opinion of his good sense and integrity, that whenever differences arise, Williams is applied to as arbitrator, and every one submits to his decision. His temper is invariably cheerful and mild, and as there are more of the same name in the village, he is by way of distinction, called Happy Williams. That man I will see this day, said L[ord] W. It was evening when he arrived at the cottage. Williams was sitting before the fire with one of his grandchildren on his knee, and some others were playing about the room. Williams seeing a stranger enter, rose from his seat, and recognizing his land-lord, bade him welcome.

Lord W.—Good evening, Williams: apparently in good health, though, if I may judge from your hair, no longer a youth.

Williams.—I am sixty-eight my Lord, but if it is God's will I hope to add a dozen more.

Lord W.—It would appear from this that the world has treated you well, and that you are satisfied with the world.

Williams.—Why not? though not rich, I enjoy health, and am above want. But, my Lord, since a fortunate chance has brought you under my roof, may I solicit from you a renewal of my lease, which is about expiring. My father and myself have been born on this farm, and I have reason to hope that it has improved under our management, and that you are as well pleased with your tenant as I am with my landlord.

Lord W.—Your request is granted; give me a pen and ink.

Williams.—Robert, go to the Schoolmaster and borrow pen and ink. My Lord, as for myself, I can neither read or write; my father was poorer than I am; and could not afford to send me to school. My children have been instructed in every thing which is taught at country schools; but when at home, they have plenty of other work, and pen and ink get neglected.

Lord W.—Is it possible that you cannot read or write? Whence did you derive all your information? how learn the art of being content? for report says your are always happy.

Williams.—You are pleased to jest, my Lord; a person who from necessity is always usefully employed, has scarcely time to think himself unhappy. Whoever wishes to eat honey must help make it; and after earning a meal it tastes twice as well. (A large mastiff barking at Lord W.—)

Lord W. (retreating.)—I hope he will not bite me.

Williams.—How should he, poor fellow, he has lost all his teeth, so many years has he been the faithful guardian of my house (caressing him) but as long as I have a morsel of bread he shall have half of it, and that steeped in milk.

Lord W.—Tell me, Williams, are all your neighbors your friends—peaceable—always just towards you? Is this the only spot whence selfishness is banished, where neighbors do not calumniate, overreach, betray, Williams?

Williams.—Why, my Lord, that we must not look for in this world, which is made up of all kinds of dispositions. I, too, have occasionally had my share of vexations; but then they were transient. My next neighbor, Stevenson, used formerly to give me much trouble. Although his farm was as large again as mine, yet he wished to annex mine to it also, and did every thing in his power to tire me out and drive me off. But then he is dead and gone, and I have lived long enough to return good for evil to his children. Whenever he attempted to quarrel with me, I looked neither to the right or to the left, and exerted myself doubly at my labor; so, by the time my day's work was done, and I returned home to my wife and children, I had forgotten all about it;—and I can safely say, that if ever I had enemies, not one of them had the satisfaction of spoiling me a single meal.

Lord W.—That is very well, and I can easily understand it; but how a man of your good sense could live sixty years and upwards on the same small farm—plough up year after year the same fields—go year after year the same rounds—lead always the same tiresome, monotonous life, without getting tired of it—that is beyond my comprehension!

Williams.—Tiresome! monotonous! surely, my Lord, you cannot mean it.

Lord W.—That is my sincere opinion. I have known persons who had seen more of the world than you, who had every enjoyment, every comfort, which life could afford; yet became satiated, disgusted, completely tired of it. I tell you, Williams, if you and I had one hundred years more to live, nature would always be the same, and could not afford a single novelty for either you or me.

Williams.—Do you think so, my Lord? Now, to me, not a day passes without the occurrence of some thing which interests me. If I look back, forty years, it appears to me, that our whole parish has been changed! that noble tree, which shades my cottage,—it would not have made a walking-stick when I dug it out in the forest and planted it there; my best wheat field was a barren common, and thought incapable of cultivation!—the fine meadow where my milch cows graze, was a swamp, a bog—not a tree in my orchard, but was planted by my hands! Now, when I look around me, and see how God has blessed my labor, it cheers my heart, and fills it with gratitude.

Lord W. (Walking up and down the room, after a pause.)—Williams bring me your contract, I will tear it.

Williams.—Is it possible, my Lord! Has my frankness offend you?

Lord W.—Not so—not so, Williams: this farm shall be your own; this hour I give it to you and your children for ever.

Williams.—Is this realty, or is it a dream? (folding, and lifting up his hands) Kind Providence! how have I deserved to experience in the evening of my life so much happiness?

Lord W.—You have deserved it all from me; and I owe you that gratitude, or even more. Henceforth, I intend to visit you often; and I will endeavor to learn wisdom from you and your children. On his way home, Lord W. exclaimed, 'Happy he, who enjoys without scrutinizing,—who culls every flower which grows by the side of his path through life, and is within his reach. I wanted to purchase happiness on the great mart of the world, and refused it from the hand of Nature Nature! to thee I will return, and never again separate from thee!

Snow on the 26th August.—The Portland Courier states that the White Mountains in Maine were covered with snow on the 26th August several inches deep.

More Snow.—The Farmington (Maine) Yeoman says the town of Strong was visited by a snow storm on Saturday the 25th of Aug.

Quebec, Sept. 3.

The nights have lately been cool. Saturday morning, a strong hoar frost was observed in the parishes round Quebec. It is supposed that tender vegetables must have suffered.

It is reported from Chili, that the jewels of the temple of the Sun, (which at the time of the conquest the natives concealed from the Spaniards,) have been lately discovered, near the Cerro de Pasco. Their value has been calculated at $180,000,000.

Judge Swain, whose misfortune was mentioned in our last, returned to this city on Monday. He came down in a carriage, and we are happy to learn, experienced no inconvenience from the trip. His wounds are healing as rapidly as could have been expected, giving him but little pain, except that of confinement. He intends to set out again for his circuit as soon as he can with safety, and it is possible he may be able to reach Burke Court, which will be holden on Monday week.—*Bal. Sun*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1832.

From the National Gazette.

I observe with pleasure that a second edition has been published by Thomas W. White, at Richmond, of the address delivered by the *Hon. Wm. Gaston* before the Literary Societies at Chapel Hill, N. C.

The distinguished gentleman who delivered the address is well known throughout the U. States as an eminent lawyer and profound statesman. It may not be so generally known, though familiar to those who are acquainted with him, that he is an elegant scholar, and, which is still higher praise, that in all the relations of life he is a man of the purest and most lofty morals. In North Carolina no name is held in equal respect. Ask there who is their first man, and the answer at once is William Gaston. I have known this gentleman intimately from his first entrance into life. His address, therefore, has a particular charm for me. In the form of advice to his young friends about to begin their career in the world, he has, unconsciously, given a faithful portrait of himself. The truth of the sketch is striking.

But the instruction to youth contained in this address is what constitutes its chief value. It is sound, wholesome, and invigorating, exactly such counsel as every father would wish his son to adopt and follow. It is in this point of view a very acceptable contribution by Mr. Gaston to the service of mankind.

We recommend its diligent perusal to every young man in the country, with the assurance that it does not contain a precept which the eminent author has not himself followed.

Who is helped by the Veto.—Most of our readers know that Wall-street, in New York, is the place where money changers "most do congregate." Now they, like those of every other business, like to be busily employed—they love to make profits, and, of course whatever tends to disturb the currency and render exchange unequal, brings grist to their mill. They therefore are friendly to the veto message. Let our Pennsylvania friends mind that. And we now learn that one establishment in *Wall* street New York, paid for *stereotyping* ten thousand copies of the veto message.—What greater proof could be adduced, that the existence of the Bank was necessary to the preservation of a sound currency, and of consequence, to the rights and profits of the farmer and mechanic.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Capture of a Mexican Schr. of War by the U. S. Schooner Grampus.

The New Orleans Courier of the 27th ult. states that the U. S. schr. Grampus, Josiah Tatnall, Esq. commander, was at anchor outside the Bar, from a cruize of 6 months on the Mexican coast, with $300,000 in specie on board. The Grampus captured on the 16th inst. the Mexican schr. of war Montezuma, Capt. Pedro Villeneal, for committing an act of piracy on the schooner William A. Turner 7 days of and from New York, for Metamoras. The officers and crew of the Montezuma, (eighty in number, including a company of soldiers) are in irons on board the Grampus; and the prize is ordered into a port in the United States.

Tennessee.—An extra Session of the Legislature of Tennessee was begun on the 3d inst. The main object of its meeting, is to District the State for the choice of Representatives to Congress. Gov. Carrol, however, in announcing this object, recommends that the mode of electing Electors of President and Vice President of the United States be changed from the District mode, heretofore practised in that State, to the General Ticket mode.—*N. Int.*

OLD POINT COMFORT.

One of the peculiarities of the epidemic which is now spreading over the country, is its utter inscrutability; it sets at naught all the axioms of medical science and the calculations of experience; and, strange to say, those places which are accounted the most healthy, and the freest from common diseases, are among the first that it visits. While the police of every town is on the alert to attain the highest possible degree of cleanliness, we are struck with astonishment at the fact that it is raging within the walls of Fortress Monroe, a place that is cleanliness personified, and where the eye may seek in vain for any thing which could have the most remote tendency to engender sickness—a sandy soil, bathed by the ocean, and kept ever clear of the least particle of filth. But it is fanned by the baleful East wind, on the wings of which, we must contend, the pestilence is scattered abroad—and shares the common fate. Out of 58 cases at Old Point, there have been 25 deaths.

A correspondent of the Gazette, in reply to the prevailing question, "Why fruits and most of the vegetables are prohibited this season, while in other seasons they are consumed with impunity," answers, "that nothing on the earth this summer has reached its usual wholesome state of maturity, and is therefore more or less poisonous to persons of peculiar habits. Our summer has not only been too cool, but too wet to bring our fruits, &c. to a natural ripe state; and it is to this peculiar season we have to attribute our present liability to atmospheric affection."—*N. Y. Amer.*

Ill and Well.—When the prisoners confined in Bridewell, Blackfriars, heard, that all those who were labouring under the effects of illness were to be released, there was scarcely one to be found in the different wards who was free from the "stomachache." It having been subsequently announced, that all who were ill were to remain, in order that the Cholera should not be dispersed over the metropolis, by their being suffered to go at large, the pains and aches immediately left them, and the inmates of the Bridewell immediately became, all at once, the most healthy prisoners in Christendom.

A very severe storm was experienced on the 17th ult. in Troup, Harris, Coweta, Muscogee, and Carroll counties, Georgia, prostrating the crops, and doing other great damage in those counties.

The communication of "Hay Street" contains some reflections upon a body of public officers, which we cannot publish without having a responsible name to vouch for them. The Author will see the propriety of this when we assure him that we are entirely unacquainted with the facts stated. Let that name be given, and, unpleasant as our duty will be, we shall not shrink from it.

Union Convention.—A Convention of Delegates of the Union party, from the several Districts in South Carolina, was held in Columbia on Monday the 10th inst., and was numerously attended. The venerable Col. Thomas Taylor was appointed President, and Judge D. Johnson, Hon. Henry Middleton, Hon. Richard J. Manning, and Starling Tucker, Vice Presidents. A Committee (of one from each District,) was appointed to consider the propriety of a *Southern Convention*, and to draft an Address and Resolutions, who appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of Mr. Petigru, Judge Johnson, and Judge O'Neal, to prepare the Address, &c. In the course of the second day's session the Convention was addressed by Judge Huger, Thos. R. Mitchel, and Judge O'Neal.

It is supposed that they will recommend a Convention of the Southern States, to consider of the best means of getting rid of the Tariff. We hope it may not be such a Convention as Mr. Crawford desired, "the first measure preparatory to a separation from the Tariff States."

P. S.—Last night's mail brought us the final proceedings of the Convention, which adjourned on Wednesday last. An address to the People was adopted, (which we intend to publish next week) closing with the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That while we deprecate Nullification as founded on principles subversive of the Constitution, we would willingly and cordially unite with our fellow-citizens of the Free Trade and State Rights Party of this State, on any ground which promises a redress of our grievances, without involving a violation of the Constitution of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That in case of the concurrence of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, this Convention do earnestly recommend to the citizens of this State to meet in their several districts and elect delegates to attend a general meeting of the citizens of the said States in Convention, to take into consideration the grievances under which we labour, and the means and measures of redress.

3. *Resolved*, That we solemnly pledge ourselves to adopt, abide by, and pursue such measures in relation to our grievances, as the said Convention shall recommend.

4. *Resolved*, That a committee of nine be appointed to correspond with their fellow-citizens of the said States, and in case of their concurrence in the proposed Convention, to give notice of the time and place of holding the same, and fix a day for the election of Delegates from the several districts of this State, and that a majority of the acting members of the Committee be authorized to supply any vacancies in their number as the same may occur.

These Resolutions were adopted by a vote of 112 to 1.

The Committee appointed under the 4th resolution, were Judge David Johnston, Judge D. E. Huger, Judge John O'Neale, Hon. H. Middleton, Hon. J. R. Poinsett, Judge John S. Richardson, Hon. W. Smith, Mitchel King, Esq. and E. Creeswell, Esq.

Two from this Committee are to meet the Convention at Milledgeville on the first Monday in October, and sub-Committees of two are to meet the Legislatures of the other States named in the 2d resolution.

The Convention adjourned to meet on the second Monday in December next, at Columbia, unless sooner required by a Committee appointed for that purpose.

The Georgia papers are still filled with the proceedings of the people in public meetings, both for, and against Nullification. We incline to the belief, that a large majority of her people are opposed to that means of disposing of the Tariff.

Act of Nullification.—The following is given by a Correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, as the probable tenor of the act of Nullification:

"*Whereas* the freedom of the citizens of these States, from all unnecessary taxation beyond the wants of Government, is one of the most sacred amongst the rights and privileges guaranteed to them by the Federal Constitution, and the preservation whereof is essential to secure the liberty of the people, and to protect the Constitution from violation. *And whereas* it is well known and undeniable, that a duty of 12 per cent. on our imports is sufficient for the wants of the Government.

Be it enacted, That if any person shall *collect or receive*, or be aiding and abetting in collecting or receiving any amount of duties on the imports made into this State beyond the said rate of 12 per cent. ad valorem, every such person so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be apprehended, committed and tried therefor, as in other cases of misdemeanors, before the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of this State, and being thereof convicted by the verdict of a jury, shall be adjudged to suffer imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, and shall pay a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, which imprisonment and fine shall be assessed by a jury.

And if any person shall be arrested or imprisoned, or his property or goods seized for or on account of the non-payment of a higher rate of duties, such person may apply to the said Court or any judge thereof in vacation, for a writ of Habeas Corpus for the release of his person, or a writ of Replevin for the release of his goods, which writ shall forthwith be granted him as of common right upon proper affidavits of the facts alleged, and it shall be the duty of the said Court or the said Judge, on the return of said writ, to liberate the said individual or his said goods, *on payment of the said 12 per cent.*

And be it further enacted, That all Bonds given for a higher rate of duties than the said 12 per cent, shall be, and are hereby declared to be, *void* in this State, *so far* as the condition of said Bonds shall exceed the said rate of 12 per cent; and all juries in this State are authorised and directed to find accordingly.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8.

Samuel Jaudon, Esq., Cashier of the Branch Bank at New Orleans, was yesterday unanimously elected Cashier of the Bank of the U. States. This gentleman is eminently qualified for the station. A better choice could not have been made.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The Cholera.—Nine cases and five deaths had occurred at Richmond, Va. up to the 13th inst.

One death at Petersburg, which had not been, at the last accounts, followed by any new case.

Washington City, Baltimore and Georgetown, D. C. have suffered greatly; but by the last accounts, the deaths were diminishing at the two former places.

Norfolk may be said to be free from the disease. We have not seen any statement of the whole number of deaths there.

The greatest mortality, considering the number of cases, that we have heard of, has occurred at Smithfield, a small town in the eastern part of Virginia. Out of thirty cases, from Aug. 24 to Sept. 9, 26 had terminated in death, 2 were doubtful, and 2 had recovered. On the 9th, there had been no new case for 24 hours. Of the cases, 21 were slaves, 5 white persons, and 4 free coloured.

The whole number of cases in Suffolk, Va. has been from 80 to 90, of deaths 32.

Philadelphia.—The deaths last week were 129: adults 61, children 68—by Cholera 18.

By the City Inspector's Report of the week ending on Saturday, it appears that the number of deaths from Cholera are 201, being 60 more than the week previous—an increase of the disease, which may be attributed to the population being as full at present as at any time of the year, and many precautions relaxed in people's habit of living.—*N. Y. Amer.*

We learn, from the Baltimore papers, the death of Mr. Peter H. Cruse, of that city, one of the editors of the Baltimore Patriot.—It is stated that, although remarkably temperate, and usually very careful in his diet, he indulged one evening in eating a peach or two, was seized with the Cholera, and died in a few hours. Caution will hurt no one, and may save many lives.

The Cholera.—The Alms House, situated some miles from Baltimore, has been the scene of an impressive and awful warning to drunkards. Of about 500 inmates, (the number on the 15th July,) 475 were intemperate persons; this accounts for the extreme mortality of the Cholera there, which numbered 125 victims, one-fourth of the whole. We are glad to learn that the epidemic had suddenly ceased at that place within a few days.

Appalling Mortality.—A letter from Messrs. H. Gates & Co. to the Editor of the Albany Argus, states the deaths in Montreal for the last three months, to have amounted to upwards of 2800, or "*about one in ten*" of the entire population, whether transient or permanent.

Mortality among free blacks.—The Baltimore Patriot says that of 178 deaths which occurred in that city in one week, 78 were of colored persons; 75 of whom were *free!* The extraordinary mortality among this class of people, is attributed to their dissoluteness and imprudent use of unwholesome fruit.

Cholera in England and Scotland.—August 3d, total number of cases up to this day, 24,088, deaths 9,057.

Central Rail-road.—We have pleasure in stating, that the Survey of this Road, which was commenced at the Trent River, near Newbern, has advanced to within a few miles of this city. So far, we learn, the ground has generally been found favorable. It is uncertain what precise direction the Road will take in leaving this neighborhood. Every exertion will be made by Mr. Rawle, the Engineer employed by the State, to accomplish the Survey of the proposed route in due season, that the Stockholders and the public may have the subject fully before them this winter.

Ral. Reg.

Our Experimental Road.—The Managers of this Road commenced working upon it on the 27th ult., and so great has been the energy and industry employed on the occasion, that the Excavation and Embankment of the Road are nearly completed, most of the Oak Sleepers for it have been delivered, and the Rails on which the Iron will be placed are in preparation. The Iron for the Road, and the cast-iron Axle and Wheels for the Car, are ordered from the North, and will be received by the time the other Work is finished. The body of the Car will be made here. And from the expedition and spirit already displayed in the construction of the Road, we have little doubt but the whole will be completed early in November, and do equal credit to Capt. Bingham, the Engineer, and to the Board of Managers, especially to Mr. Wm. White, one of their body, who has distinguished himself by devoting the whole of his time and attention to the superintendance of the Work.—*Ral. Reg.*

We are credibly informed by a gentleman who resides in Pitt county, and who has a good opportunity of ascertaining the opinions of the people, that Judge Barbour will receive there an almost unanimous vote.

Washington Union.

St. Augustine, Aug. 30.

Our Sugar prospects.—There is every appearance that our planters this year will give a handsome account of their labors. The prospects are fine, and probably from 800 to 1000 hogsheads of Sugar will be made in East Florida, averaging from 80 to 100 hogsheads to the plantation.

AUGUSTA, SEPT. 12.

Cotton.—We are informed that a load of *prime* Cotton was received at J. C. Holcombe's Ware House consisting of four bales new crop and four bales old from the plantation of Wm. Hurt of Hancock county, and sold to G. H. Metcalf at 11 cents for the new and 10¼ for the old, for the Providence market—it was very superior and the *order* unexceptionable, being handsomely put up in bagging manufactured at the North from *Cotton;* the average weight of the bales 386 lbs. We are also informed that there are orders for a considerable quantity of the New crop from the Northern Manufactories, and that the prices for prime new will range from 10 to 11 cents.

New York, Sept. 11.

THE ROBBERS TAKEN.—Thomas Sperry, who in May last absconded from London taking with him £3000 of the funds of a banking house in which he had been a confidential clerk, together with his accomplices, Lankester and Cull, who had shared equally with him the avails of the robbery, have been overtaken and forced to disgorge their spoils.—They arrived at Staten Island in July, and had made good their retreat into the interior as far as Jordon, Onondago county, to which place they were traced with difficulty by the agents sent in pursuit, and there arrested on civil process. Sperry was first taken, and immediately gave up his share of the money, but was suffered to retain $500 on condition of pointing out his associates, who by this means were also arrested. About $11,000 were recovered, and the rogues discharged under the impression that the laws of this State do not authorize criminal process in such cases.

The value of the hardware and cutlery exported the last year from Great Britain to foreign countries was 1,620,634*l.* Nearly two-thirds of the total exportation was to the United States. The exports of *all* commodities to the United States exceeded *eight million pounds sterling.*

New York, Sept. 12.

THE MARKET.—Flour continues very dull at the prices at which the last week closed: fair brands of Genesee are offered this morning at $5¾, and some sales are made; Richmond country is sold in lots at $6. Wheat is abundant and the price rather lower: good Genesee is offered at 119cts; a cargo was sold Monday at about that price. Corn is in demand and higher: good northern yellow has been sold at 78*a* 79cts and southern at 71*a*72cts. In Coffee but little is doing, and there is but little to do with: the Maria from Brazil, has added 3000 bags to our small stock. In Cotton there is a moderate movement at full prices. Sugar continues in good demand at steady rates.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

SEPTEMBER 17.

ARRIVED,

Sept. 11, Schr. Convoy, Meeking, Salt—Charleston.
" " Schr. Albemarle, Thomas, do. do.
" 16, Schr. Exchange, McKenzie, ballast—Spanish Main.

AT QUARANTINE GROUND.

" 14, Schr. Renown, Hubbell, from New York.
" 17, Schr. Wm. Henry, Parker, from Philadel'a.

The Renown will come up to-morrow.

CLEARED,

Schr. Excel, for New York.
Little Jack, Charleston.
Lady of the Lake, do.
Portrait, Port au Prince.
Henry, do.
Brig Virginia, Philadelphia.
Brig Falcon, Fr. Brig Edward, Schr. Excel, went to sea on the morning of the 14th.

Communication.

Mr. Hale: I am not in the habit of meddling with politics; nor have I been much accustomed to writing, in any capacity, for the public prints of the day.—And, it is not with a view to render myself conspicuous, in the eyes of any one individual, or *party* of individuals, that I now address you; for I view a "private station" as the "post of honor." I excuse myself, however, for thus venturing before the politicians of this enlightened age, on the ground, that there are too many absurdities—notorious absurdities—suffered to be passed off upon the people at large, for truth—for matter of fact.

I have felt particularly moved upon to make a few statements—the sincere sentiments and language of my heart—in relation to an extract in your Paper of the 11th inst., from the "Charleston Mercury," written, in the form of a letter, from Richmond Court House, in this State, to the Editor of that Paper, in which the writer insinuates, that, in case of a rebellion on the part of South Carolina, the people of North Carolina will come out to her aid. But I confess, I am at a loss for language to pourtray my feelings. When I first saw the article referred to, I felt ashamed for the author; mortified at the reflection, that he should style himself a "son of North Carolina." For one, I claim no kindred with him. What! shall we, as the citizens of North Carolina, be said to be united in sentiment, with that People—that State—who are for openly resisting and disregarding the voice—the mandate—of the General Government? Shall we sit still, and suffer the disgraceful absurdity to be spread abroad, that we claim the cause of Nullification for our cause? Shall we let it be said, uncontradicted, that we are for dissolving that Union, on which our rights and liberties are founded; that we are for destroying that Constitution, on which are based our happiness and freedom? I trust not. Nay—we will not. The infatuated—blinded—citizens of South Carolina have gone far enough, and done enough—without the aid of other maddened politicians, to excite them to wickedness; to involve them in ruin and wretchedness; and bring upon them eternal infamy and contempt. Alas, for our sister State!—for as yet, we may call her such. How has her glory faded!—How have her "mighty fallen!" Why have her "great and good" men (for she has had them, truly,) been so greatly deluded? Why have they, in an evil hour, kindled in their bosoms, the fire of party strife; and in its blaze, proudly built their hopes on the "fleeting honors of a party triumph?" Shall it be said—and shall the fact be demonstrated—to the Nations of the Earth, that *we* have dissolved the bond of *our own* Union; that *we*, the proudest, and the happiest, of all Nations, are divided against *ourself?* No. May that Providence, under whose guidance, we have so long flourished, forbid it!

But what is to be done? South Carolina is advancing rapidly to disunion! She is making speedy strides towards the opening gulf of political ruin! Does she see it—does she believe it? Will she, disregarding the kind and parental admonitions of our WASHINGTON, cease to cherish for our National Union, a *firm, habitual, and immovable attachment?* Will she, ere the last of that "illustrious band" is gone—who *pledged his life, his fortune, and his sacred honor*, to support that Declaration of our liberty and independence; the happy fruits of which she has so long enjoyed; raise the hand of rebellion, and sever that tie, which binds us into one—that tie, dear to every *true* American? I hope she will not. Surely she will cherish, too strongly, with grateful remembrance, the memory of those, whose ashes repose in *their own land;* whose blood stained *her own soil*—ever to sacrifice herself, at the expense of our glorious Union! Yes—I have a hope, that South Carolina will reflect. If she does—she is safe. If she takes one step more—a fatal step!—she is ruined!

What "son of North Carolina," Mr. Editor, does not tremble at the idea of a Civil War?—And, what "son of North Carolina," could ever find it in his heart, to blow the flame of a political strife and discord, in another State; and involve his Country in disgrace? I answer—none, that deserves his *name.*

UNION.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14.

MARRIED,

In Anson County, on the 6th instant, by Charles Hinson, Esq. Mr. SAMUEL B. DAVIDSON, to Miss MARGARET McRAE, all of Anson.

DIED,

In Anson County, on the 17th July last, Mrs. JANE McRAE, consort of Archibald C. McRae and daughter of Duncan McKenzie, in the 31st year of her age.

At Chapel Hill, on the 10th inst. Mr. JAMES N. NEAL, only son of Mr. James Neal, of Chatham County, and a member of the Senior Class in the University of North Carolina.

At the residence of Mr. George T. Barksdale, Bladen County, on Wednesday morning last, Mr. RAIFORD R. ROBESON, late of this place, in the 21st year of his age. He was a youth beloved, honored and respected:—beloved for his firm, disinterested friendship—honored for his filial attachment to a widowed mother—respected for the urbanity of his manners and the generosity of his disposition. He was endeared most to those who knew him best.

Communicated.

At a called meeting of the Fayetteville Light Artillery Company, held on the 14th inst., to take into consideration the subject of the late decease of RAIFORD R. ROBESON, one of their members; the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have, by the dispensations of a Divine and All-wise Providence, been deprived of a brother soldier; who, by his circumspect deportment, and manly demeanor—while amongst us—endeared himself to, and merited the cordial approbation of, all his fellow members: And, whereas, we feel called upon, to render to his memory, this last tribute of respect; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we, and each of us, do most sincerely lament and deplore his premature dissolution, as a sad and mournful circumstance in the annals of our association; and, that we will long cherish the tenderest emotions of sympathy, and of brotherly attachment, at the recollection of his soldier-like virtues.

Resolved, That, as a testimonial of our heart-felt sorrow for the death of our brother, we will wear, for thirty days, the usual badge of mourning.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting, wait upon the Editors of the Observer and Journal, and request the publication of the above proceedings, and that he forward a copy of the same to the mother of the deceased.

JAS. H. MYROVER, Sec.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1832.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 50 a 55. Bacon 8 a 8½. Beeswax 16 a 17. Coffee 14½ a 15—advancing.—Cotton 8½ a 9—none in market. Corn 50.—Flaxseed 100 a 110. Flour cross 4 25, fine 4 50, sup. 4 75 a 5. Feathers 30 a 32½. Iron 4 50 a 5. Molasses 34 a 36. Nails, cut, 6½ a 7. Sugar, brown, 8¼ a 9½; Lump 12½; Loaf 15 a 17½. Salt 70 a 75. Wheat 80 a 82½. Whiskey 28 a 32. Tobacco, (leaf) 2 50 a 3.

NEW & CHEAP
Fancy Goods.

H. CAMPBELL, JR.

GRATEFUL for past favors, informs his friends, and the Public, that he will still remain at the old Stand, on the North side of Hay-street, a few doors above the Market House, where he is now receiving a large supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

comprising all that is New and Fashionable, carefully selected by himself, in New York and Philadelphia; and is now determined to sell very low, for Cash, Wholesale and Retail.

It is particularly requested, that all those, who have been so often called on for payment of their accounts, and have hitherto neglected to do so, will now make immediate payment, as it is necessary that all old accounts should be settled without any delay.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.

N. B.—**Daily Expected,** A Large Assortment of all kinds of SILK THREAD LACES, New Style of Goods for Ladies' Dresses, IMPERIAL TEA, in Canisters, LOAF and LUMP SUGAR, &c. &c., with great variety of other Articles, too tedious to enumerate. H. C. Jr.

Fayetteville, 18th Sept., 1832. 98 tf

Dismal Swamp Lottery.

CLASS NO. 13.

To be drawn on the 28th of September, in Richmond, Va.

CAPITALS 25 000 DOLLARS.
10,000 DOLLARS,
4,000 DOLLARS,
1,125 DOLLARS,
10 of 1,000 DOLLARS,
10 of 500 DOLLARS. &c.

Tickets, $8—Shares in proportion, for sale at

Brewer's Lucky Office,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, PETERSBURG, VA.

September 8. 598-2w.6

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has lost or mislaid a NOTE OF HAND on Dr. Jeremiah E. Dumas, for *Seventy-five Dollars*, witnessed by John Tyson, some time in February, 1831, and due on the first day of January, 1832, which note was made payable to the Subscriber. The public are cautioned against trading for said Note, as I have never received satisfaction for the same.

ANGUS McDONALD.

Carthage, Moore County, August 30, 1832. 98-3t.

ONE CENT REWARD!

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 30th ult., his Apprentice, JOHN EDWARD ALFRED BOWERS. Said apprentice is in the 17th year of his age, is five feet five inches, or thereabouts, in height; slender form, but strong and active, fair complexion, light hair and gray eyes. I am resolved, to prosecute, with all the rigour of the law, any person or persons, who shall harbour or employ said apprentice. The above reward will be given for said apprentice, delivered to me in Wilmington, but no expenses will be paid.

A. M. HOOPER.

Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 8th, 1832.

MORE NEW BOOKS,
Just Received at the Book Store.

NO. 37, Family Library, containing Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers; Swallow Barn; Legends of the West; Romance of the Early Ages, by the author of Brambletye House, &c.; American Reader; Confession of Faith; Watts's Psalms and Hymns; Sacred Vocalist; Pocket Maps of the States, Alabama, North Carolina, &c. E. J. HALE.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Ye vernal woods! I love to stray
Beneath thy shade, at close of day
When all around is calm and still,
Save gentle gurglings of thy rill.

Thy placid stream unruffled lies,
Reflecting back the spangled skies;
The Meteors on its bosom glide
Like fairy lights along the tide.

The fair and beauteous orb of night
Sheds o'er the scene a mellow light,
So mild and bright, it drives away
The cares and troubles of the day.

No reptiles on thy bosom creep,
For all are now locked up in sleep:
The dove her evening hymn has sung
And now her wings o'erspread her young.

Thy warbling minstrels take their rest,
Securely in their airy nest:
When morning dawns, their notes they'll raise
In songs of gratitude and praise.

Ye vernal woods! thy blissful shade
By sullen frost, must now soon fade;
Thy canopy of green be shed—
Its leaves will o'er this turf be spread.—

This velvet sod on which I tread
Be changed to a frosted bed—
The cold and cheerless blast will pour
A requiem as it rushes o'er.—

No Woodman's axe thy vales resound;
A sabbath stillness reigns around;
Thy sons with heads uplifted high
Seem lost amid the cloudless sky.

Thy guardian nymph will careless rove,
In silent gladness through thy grove,
And will their constant vigils hold
As careful shepherds 'round their fold.

CARELLA.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east of the Post Office, among which are the following:

Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol; Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cascarilla; Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru; Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchicum, Caustic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cubebs, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter, Epsom Salts, Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta, Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap, Glauber Salts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calcined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic; Vitriol, white, do green, do blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.

November 15. 54tf.

Summer Arrangement.

Passage to Baltimore, Petersburg and Richmond.

The superior STEAM BOATS POCAHONTAS, Capt. *Henderson*, and COLUMBUS, Capt. *Turner*, will leave the Steam Boat Wharf at *Norfolk*, (alternately) every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings—commencing the 30th inst.—at 6 o'clock, for Baltimore.—Returning, will leave Baltimore, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 9 o'clock.

The Richmond,

Capt. *Chapman*, will leave *Norfolk* for Richmond and Petersburg, at sun-rise, on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.—Returning, will leave Richmond at the same hour, on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday—and put passengers, bound to the North, on board the Baltimore Boat the same evenings. ☞All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

The FREIGHT Steam Boats,

Virginia & Norfolk,

Will alternately leave *Norfolk* for *Baltimore* and *Richmond*, every Monday or Tuesday, as freight may offer.

JAMES FERGUSON, *Agent.*

March 26. 78-6m.

HALL & JOHNSON,

ARE just receiving, and offer for sale low, for Cash, or Country Produce, the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. Sugar,
65 Do. Molasses,
150 Bags Coffee,
225 Kegs Nails and Brads, from 4d to 40d,
130 Pieces Cotton Bagging,
10 Coils Bale Rope,
12 Bbls. Train and Lamp Oil,
6 Do. Linseed do.
90 Reams Writing Paper,
6 Bales Cotton Yarn, from No. 5 to 14,
40 Boxes Window Glass, 8x10 and 10x12,
30 Boxes Tin Plate,
90 Bags Shot,
4 Kegs Bar Lead,
12 Tons Swedes and Eng. Iron, ass'd. sizes,
40 Sides Sole Leather.

ALSO, An Assortment of

DRY GOODS.

German, Blister, and Cast Steel, Shovels and Spades, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Coffee Mills, Wagon Boxes, Vices, Anvils, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, G. P. & Hyson Tea, Cassia, Copperas, White Lead, (in oil,) and a general assortment of fresh received Drugs and Medicines.

July 24. 90-tf

Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received, by Steam Boat John Walker,

30 Bags Prime St. Jago Coffee,
25 Bbls. No. 3 Mackerel.

In Store,

10 Hhds. 1st quality Molasses,
10 Bbls. N. E. Rum,
3 Boxes Lemon Syrup. For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 29.—tf

FOR SALE.

20 Boxes Fayetteville mould Candles
40 Bushels Plasterer's Hair, for sale by

H. HORN.

July 5, 1832. 88-tf.

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public, that he is now opening in the new brick Tenement erected by John Kelly, Esq., North West Corner of Market Square, a very handsome and extensive assortment of

New Goods,

carefully selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, from the *latest importations.* His stock which is unusually complete, embraces a great variety of new and fashionable DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, fine CUTLERY, CHINA, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, which he confidently asserts will equal in point of quality, any Goods ever offered in this market, and all of which will be sold to wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms.—Country Merchants and retail purchasers generally, will find it their interest to call and examine his stock which comprises in part the following, viz.

Super blue, black and mixt Saxony Cloths,
Extra super London blue and black ditto,
Ditto do. light and dark green, brown & olive green,
Dark, Oxford and steel mixt do., very cheap,
Ditto super London black Cassimere,
A large assortment of fine and common Sattinetts,
Some extra super do., very cheap,
White Jeans, Imperial Cord and Rouen Cassimeres,
Pittsburg & bang-up Cords, Beaverteen & Moleskins,
Silk Velvet, Marseilles, Valentia and Swansdown Vesting,
Green, red and white Flannels, fine and common,
White Gauze do., really fine and Salisbury do.
Green Baize and Floor Cloths, oil do., various patterns,
Irish Linen in whole and demi pieces, very superior and unusually cheap,
Ditto do Sheetings, birds-eye and Russia Diaper,
Heavy Marseilles Counterpanes, col'd do.
Low priced and super quality Bed Ticking,
Apron Checks, fine and common, Furniture do. and curtain Calicoes,
Gig top Nankeen, a very superior article for that purpose,
Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets, goat's hair do.
Fine and common Circassians and Bombazetts,
Super Bombazines and London imitation painted Muslins,
Ditto Oriental fancy Plaid and Drapery Muslins.
Plain and figured Swiss, Jaconet, Book and Mull do.
Fine and common Cambrics, Bishop Lawn,
Silesia do., Brown Holland and Fustians,
Pink, green, yellow, blue and dark col'd Cambrics,
Linen Cambric, very fine; do. Hdkfs. plain & bord'd,
Bobbinett and thread Laces, Edgings, Insertions, Quillings, &c. &c.
Very rich bl'k and white fig'd Lace Veils, large size,
Super blond Gauze do. white and green,
Beautiful Adelaide lace Collars and open Capes,
Rich gauze Hdkfs, Marabon, scollop and crape do.
Do. do. Scarfs, Prague and Damask Hdkfs.
Rich scarlet, black and white merino Shawls, extra large sizes and very cheap,
Thibet wool and worsted Shawls, printed borders,
Gentlemen's silk and patent gum elastic Suspenders,
Do. silk Hdkfs.
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Misses' silk, cotton, and worsted Hosiery, assorted, do. do. Gloves and white Berlin do.
A very extensive selection of Silks, unusually low, including all the most fashionable colours,
Favaroni's best Italian Lustring, Matteoni's do., superior lustre,
Gros de-Naps, Swiss and de-Berlin, of all colors and shades, cheaper than any before offered in this market,
Pink, green, yellow, white, blue, and straw colored Florences and Satins,
White and black Satin, green Silk, suitable for Calashes; do. black Serge,
White and yellow marking Canvass, patent Thread all colors,
Best Italian sewing Silk; Saddler's do. and Twist do
Cap and bonnet Ribbons, a great variety; Taffetas and Gauze do.
Rich Belt Ribbons; bonnet Wire and Trimmings,
3 cases fine Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, some entirely new style, very cheap,
Imitation Flowers, a great variety,
Worsted & silk Braids, silk Cords, Gimps, Ribbon-Wire, Capes, Lacets, and P. Robes,
Some beautiful (real French) 6-4 merino Cloths of the most desirable colors, for ladies' Dresses and Habits, colors warranted genuine,
Light, dark, green, brown, olive, light blue, claret, dark and fawn colored merino Circassians for dresses, very fine,
A very extensive assortment of Calicoes, selected from the *latest* importations, choice style and very cheap,
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, *unusually low,*
Heavy Cottenades for Negro clothing,
Ladies' and Misses' prunella, morocco, seal and leather Shoes.
Gentlemen's fine Boots, Bootees, Shoes and Pumps,
Fine and common Brogans and Shoes,
Gentlemen's fashionable satin, beaver & fine fur Hats,
Ditto drab do, very cheap,
Boys' fancy Caps and fine fur Hats,
Gentlemen's heavy silk and cotton Umbrellas, finished in the best style and uncommonly cheap,
Ladies' light do. and Parasols, assorted,
Gentlemen's fashionable Stocks, a great variety and very cheap,
Perfumery, Essences, Oils, Otto of Roses, Pungents, Pomatum, Powder Puffs, vestimental Soap, Indelible Ink, &c. &c.
A general supply of Drugs and Medicines, most commonly called for,
Table Knives and Forks, a great variety,
Desert ditto, of various qualities,
Do. do. ivory handles, with best sabre blades, and balance handles in sets complete,
Do. do. lower qualities, and sets of Carvers & Steel,
Pen Knives and pocket do., a great variety, with 2, 3 and 4 blades, some very superior with pearl and shell handles,
Razors of various qualities, some superior in cases,
Ladies' best refined steel Scissors and gentlemen's pocket do.
Edge Tools, cast steel Axes, Adzes, large sizes, saw Setts, Nut Crackers, patent Augers, spike Gimlets and cast steel Awls,
Locks, iron rim, closet, bastard and fine plate cupboard, till and chest, brass do. and Padlocks,
Cast steel Plane Irons, coach Wrenches & Bed Keys,
Knobs, plated, brass and glass, a great variety,
Cloak and curtain Pins, Escutcheons and do. Pins,
Hinges, Pullies, powder Flasks, shot Belts, sportsmen's Bags, gun Locks and Worms, percussion Caps, screw Drivers and wood Screws, brass Nails and brass stair Rods and Eyes,
Hand and mill Saws, c. & s. Files, Hammers,
Bells, polished house, sleigh, hand and cow Bells,
Snuffers, Trays and steel do., japaned Trays, Waiters and bread Baskets,
Tea Kettles, Britannia coffee and tea Pots,
Plated and Britannia tea and table Spoons,
Steelyards, Squares, iron steel blades and Compasses,
Tin and brass Cocks keyed, some extra large sizes, for Hydrants, &c.
Full plated stirup Irons and bridle Bits,
Saddles and Bridles, extra stirup & bridle Leathers,
An assortment of gig, riding and sportsmen's fancy Whips,
Crockery Ware, some elegant sets of China, 72 pieces complete, smaller do., a great variety and unusually cheap.
A very extensive assortment of plain and rich cut Glass Ware, comprizing a variety of articles rarely to be found in this market.

☞All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

Fayetteville, N. C., August 28, 1832. 94tf

Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Wines, And old Liquors, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and offers for sale the following articles, viz:

75 Bags Porto Rico COFFEE,
20 Hhds. St. Croix, P. R. and N. O. Sugar,
Fresh Imperial, Gunpowder, Souchong, and Young Hyson Teas, in half and quarter chests and canisters suitable for families,
Choice *old* Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and S. Madeira, Muscat and Malaga Wines,
Superior *old* Port, Champaigne and Claret,
Old Cogniac Brandy (Seignette Brand) in pipes and quarter casks, warranted pure as imported.
Holland Gin (Swan Brand) old Jamaica Rum and Monongahela Whiskey, of excellent flavour,
Fresh Raisins, Soft shell Almonds, Nutmegs, Sweet Oil, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, Race Ginger, Cassia, Pimento, and London Mustard, fresh,
London Brown Stout Porter in pint & quart bottles.
Philadelphia do do and Ale in do,
Stoughten's Bitters, fresh Lime Juice and Lemon Sirup, Sweet Chocolate and fine Table Salt in Boxes,
Demyjohns assorted sizes, Wine and Porter Bottles,
25 Barrels double refined Loaf Sugar,
50 do Loaf and Lump do,
125 kegs cut Nails and Brads assorted,
15 bags English and American Wrought Nails assorted,
Duponts' Powder, bar Lead, and Shot,
3500 lbs. Sole Leather, small sides weighing from 9 to 18 lbs.
25 Boxes Soap, White Lead, Paints, Window Glass, &c.
5,000 Spanish Segars, Saunders *best* Chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, Indigo, Chalk, Copperas, Spanish White, Saltpetre, Alum, Spirits of Turpentine and Lamp Black, &c. &c. &c.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, August 28, 1832. §94-tf.§

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.

JOHN MUNN.

April 17. 76tf.

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds. brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 5, 1832. 70tf.

Removal.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of the site of the Cape Fear Bank, and one door west of Messrs. Willkings & Co's Auction Store.

March 13. 71tf.

Shoes and Brogans.

THE Subscriber has lately received from Boston, a large lot of Shoes, &c., direct from the manufactories, consisting in part of

200 pair first quality thick BROGANS,
300 do. 2nd do. do. do.
200 do. 1st do. Russett do, and Shoes,
100 do. fine calf Shoes,
200 do. do. do. Brogans, brass heels,
100 do. women's leather Boots,
100 do. do do Shoes.

The above will be sold as low as can be purchased in New York, adding expenses, &c.

Also,

Constantly on hand, Whittemore's cotton and wool CARDS. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine the above, as the prices and quality cannot fail to suit.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, March 6, 1832. 70tf.

WILLKINGS & CO.,

Offer for sale, just received:

20 Hhds. prime bright MOLASSES,
7 ditto SUGAR.
8 casks Jamaica COFFEE,
10 barrels do do.
12 ditto loaf Sugar,
15 ditto Copperas,
25 ditto Mackerel, No. 3,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
10 ditto Spice and Pepper,

IN STORE,

150 casks Thomastown Lime,
Cotton Cards and Cotton Bagging,

Also, a well selected lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are *BLANKETS AND NEGRO CLOTHING*, well worth the attention of Farmers and Planters.

January 24.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Attorneys for Williams & Fenn, and J. C. Fenn & Co. and W. W. Williams, request all persons indebted to said parties, by note or account, to make payment to them.

If the claims are not settled within a short period, they will be placed in the hands of proper persons for collection.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 22, 1832. 81tf.

CONFECTIONARIES.

Just received per Steam Boat John Walker.

A GENERAL assortment of Candies, Almonds, Figs, Raisins, Butter Crackers, &c. &c., all of which are offered for sale at my New Stand, North East corner of Market Square.

IN STORE, A GOOD SUPPLY OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, &c.

Which I offer low for cash.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

☞A few dozen fresh Lime Juice.

August 28. 95tf.

Earthenware, China, Glass, and Looking-Glasses.

THOMAS J. BARROW, & CO IMPORTERS, *No.* 88, *Water-Street*—offer for sale, a complete and very large

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS

in the above line, free from any Combination or Tariff of prices. The liberal support hitherto received from our Southern friends, calls for our warmest thanks, and we pledge ourselves to use unremitted exertions to merit a continuance of the same, by the lowness of our prices, the style and quality of goods, and skill and care of our packers.

Merchants who do not wish to visit the City this season, will have their orders filled on the best terms, by forwarding them to the subscribers by mail.

T. J. BARROW & CO
88, Water-st., N. York.

New York, Aug. 2, 1832. 95-7w

Molasses, Wine, &c.

26 Hhds. Molasses,
5 Casks Dry Malaga Wine,
5 do. Sweet do.
5 Bbls. Lamp Oil,

Just received, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Aug. 21. 94-tf

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

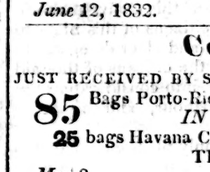
Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

March 20. 72tf.

Removal.



P. DAILEY

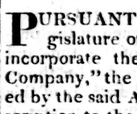
Has removed to his former stand, south east corner of the Market Square, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY, as usual.

December 27, 1831. 60tf.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.



The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.

As he intends selling *exclusively for cash*, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.

PELEG PEARCE.

☞Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.

March 6.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the corner Building recently occupied by Mr. Williamson Whitehead as a Grocery Store, where he has on hand a very general assortment of Groceries, &c., which will be sold low, either for cash or country produce, viz:

Sugar, Coffee, Iron, Steel, Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Nails, Brads, Castings, Powder, Lead, Shot, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

10,000 lbs. prime large BACON,
Corn, Flour and Oats.

HENRY HORN.

June 12, 1832. 84-3m.

Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMBOAT JNO. WALKER,

85 Bags Porto-Rico COFFEE.
IN STORE,
25 bags Havana COFFEE, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 8. 79tf.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice*, That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf

Prices Reduced.

THE Subscriber has reduced the price of nearly every article in his Book and Stationary Store from 10 to 50 per cent. *for Cash.*

E. J. HALE.

July 16.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS received and is now opening his supply of *SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very general assortment:

Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 16,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do., a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkffs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.

March 20. 72tf.

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

January 2, 1832. 61tf.

H. MacLaurin.

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, sixth door east from Market Square, north side of the street leading to Clarendon Bridge, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1832. 68-tf.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

100 Casks, in good order, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

August 6th, 1832.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Dr. J. H. DICKSON,

Has just received the following new and valuable articles:

Comp'd Chlorine Tooth Wash,
Concentrated disinfecting solution of chloride of Soda,
Moxon's effervescing Magnesia,
Lime Juice of a superior quality.

May 1. 73tf.

25 Kegs cut NAILS, assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by

J. MUNN.

March 13. 71tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every description, which is offered to the public at very reduced prices; having been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low. Merchants from the country, will do well to call and examine them. Among the Goods are super blue, black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Drillings, Merino, Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths, Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens, Moleskins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Clark's spool Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style, 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines, lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 Irish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Merseilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Berlins, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, white, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Garniture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin Robes, rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, ladies' fancy Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c. &c., together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

April 24, 1832. JNO. McARN. 77-tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

HADLOCK'S *VEGETABLE POWDER,* For Diseases of the Lungs.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Richard Maynard & Co,

HAVE just opened at their Store, directly opposite Willkings & Co's Auction Store, a fresh and general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Hatter's Materials, &c.

Which they offer on moderate terms

Country Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and examine their assortment.

April 3. 74tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Manufacturing Establishment and most of his Stock of Shoes, with a view of changing his business, requests all those indebted to him to call and settle before the 1st of May, as after that time, his remaining accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

W. L HAWLEY.

P. S.—He may be found at his old Stand, a few doors East of Market Square, where he will keep on hand

Sole and upper LEATHER,
Calf and Kip Skins,
Coach and Hatter's Linings, in variety,
Hog Skins, facing and padding Skins,
Skirting and harness Leather, &c.
With an assortment of GROCERIES, &c.

Fayetteville, March 26. 73tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers inform their former customers and the Public, that they have joined their stocks in Trade, and intend transacting the Mercantile Business under the Firm of

LOCKE & BAUGHAN.

Their stock consists of a very general assortment, and they pledge themselves to dispose of their goods at the most moderate prices for cash or country produce. Their store is in the Brick range of Buildings, North side of Person street, near Liberty Point,

WILLIAM LOCKE,
C. T. BAUGHAN.

Fayetteville, 4th February, 1832. 66tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention,* and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 54-tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Stock of Goods of Mr. *Duncan Smith*, and intend conducting the Tailoring Business under the Firm of

SMITH, McDONALD & CO.

two doors south of Market Square, where they request all to come and examine for themselves.

Their Stock consists of a very general assortment of Blue, Black and Olive Saxony CLOTHS, CASSIMERES assorted, superior quality, best plain and figured VELVETS, VESTINGS, CAMLETS, and all necessary TRIMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a great variety of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES, BODKINS, ect. They pledge themselves to dispose of their Goods at the most moderate prices, and all Work entrusted to them will be done neatly and in a workmanlike manner.

DANIEL SMITH,
JNO. MAC DONALD.
ARCH'D JOHNSON.

83-6m.

June 5, 1832.

HAIR for Plaistering, for sale by

JNO. HUSKE & SON

May 8. 79-tf